

ANOTHER SCOOP!

Lightning Strikes in the Far East This Time!

TROUBLE, TROUBLE, CALDRON BOIL, AND KETTLE BUBBLE.--Old Meg.

THE DISPATCHES.

No. 1--From Our New York Buyer.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1883.--Chase Trading Co., Fort Worth, Texas: A clothing manufacturer here is in trouble, and will sell you, confidentially, Five Thousand Dollars Clothing at my rate on the cash cost of production. I can select anything you want. It is a good trade, if you can handle the goods.

W. C. PROCTOR.

FORT WORTH, Oct. 22, 1883.--W. C. Proctor, 15 Worth Street, New York: Buy about one hundred overcoats, two hundred pants, and two hundred suits, not more than twenty-five cents each. Try and get them lower. Ship one-half express, balance Star Union and Mo. Pacific R. R.

CHASE TRADING CO.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23, 1883.--Chase Trading Co., Fort Worth, Texas: Goods bought. Got off six per cent. more. All shipped as directed. Remit me at once five thousand seven hundred and fifty to pay bill. Express Goods will reach you next Monday morning.

W. C. PROCTOR.

\$10.00	\$12.00	\$15.00
Will buy from us an excellent All-wool Cassim're Suit.	Will buy from us a Superior All-wool Cassimere Suit.	Will buy from us a Nobby All-wool Cassimere Suit.

\$16.50 SIXTEEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS \$16.50

Will buy from us the celebrated Cork Screw Cassimere Suit, sold in every city in Texas and every city in the United States at \$25.00 and \$30.00.

IS THE TIME FOR EVERYBODY TO HAVE GOOD WARM CLOTHING!
For Heat is Life, and Cold is Death.

CHASE TRADING COMPANY,

OF THE FOUR RED FLAGS,

HOUSTON STREET,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

INTO A BLAZING FURNACE.

The Fatal Plunge of Samuel Bethel at Kent, Ohio, Last Thursday.

On Thursday, says a Cleveland dispatch, at Kent, about twenty miles from here, at 2 a.m., a young man who came to the place not more than a week ago plunged into a blazing furnace and met instant death. The name of the man was Samuel Bethel, and, as nearly as can be ascertained, his home was in Jimtown, Pa. Appearances classed him as of the genus tramp, though, unlike many of the fraternity, he was willing to work. A part of one day he worked in the New York, Pennsylvania & Ohio yards, and afterward did odd jobs whenever he had an opportunity. He had been working with the plumbers putting up gas fixtures in the glassworks of Day, Whiting & Co., but not proving efficient had been discharged. This morning he was standing about the works where the men were engaged in filling the retorts. He was smoking a pipe as he watched the operation. After placing the retort in the furnace, which was necessarily heated to a great degree in order to melt the sand, soda ash, and other substances used in the composition of window glass, one of the workmen told him to stand aside, as he wished to get to the furnace. "So do I," he replied, and, throwing his pipe on the ground, plunged headlong through the ring whence the melted glass is taken, and passing over the pot landed on the intensely hot coils that surrounded it.

So sudden and unexpected were his movements that no effort could be made to restrain him. The heat was so great that death must have been instantaneous. A single breath drawn by that very furnace would shrivel the lungs. As soon as possible the body was removed with an iron rake, pieces of flesh sticking to the coals. As promptly as this was done, it was not quickly enough to prevent a great part of the flesh and bones being consumed. The head, arms, and limbs were also incinerated, and the flesh so burned from the trunk that the vital parts—the lungs, heart and liver—were exposed, as were the intestines. It was a horrible sight to those who were gathered around, and one that will not be soon forgotten. For several days those working with the man had noticed peculiarities in his demeanor that did not accord with sanity, but they little thought he would take life in such a horrid manner. He was young, only about twenty-two, and it is believed was unmarried.

Downfall of the Sons of Malta.

[Lafayette (Ind.) Courier.]

It is perhaps not generally known, but the dissolution of the Sons of Malta throughout the United States was the result of an unfortunate and fatal accident here. George Harding, an employee of the wholesale grocery establishment of Reynolds, Earl & Hatchett, a brave and brawny Scotchman, desired to become a member of

MORMONS AFTER CONVERTS.

Over Thirty Missionaries to Seek Proselytes Abroad.

The steamer Oregon, which sailed from New York on the 20th inst., had among her passengers thirty-six Mormon missionaries, en route to various parts of Europe. One of the apostles was interviewed by a reporter of the World, and explained their mission as follows:

"We are going to different parts of Europe; some of us to England, some to Wales, others to Germany, Scandinavia, Austria and Russia."

"Is it a matter of choice where you labor?"

"Largely it is. On arrival we report to Mr. John Henry Smith of Liverpool, who is one of the twelve apostles, and the president of the British mission. He assigns us to our fields of labor, but generally consults our inclinations in the matter. The term of service is two years, and on our arrival a number equal to our party will be relieved from duty."

"How do you propose to conduct your work?"

"By addresses, by preaching the gospel of the Church, and by private conversation as opportunity serves. Our charter is the scriptures. There is nothing mysterious about it; it is simple and true, and commands itself to human intelligence by its simplicity and purity."

THE FOREIGN FIELD.

"How many missionaries has the Church abroad?"

"There are a great many, and we have representatives in nearly all civilized countries."

"Is the mission you are upon a voluntary one?"

"Entirely so. When I was chosen, it had not been inconvenient for me to accept it had only to say so, and that would have ended it. I go with great willingness, because I think I need the labor to strengthen my faith. This matter of faith is very little understood. I can't turn my hand over or move a limb unless I have faith. Our missionaries who have been abroad and returned say they would not have missed the experience for the world."

"Are your expenses paid by the Church?"

"No; we pay our own way everywhere, trusting in the Lord. Most of us have money enough to get us to our field of labor, and when that is gone we must trust to the Lord to provide for our support."

"How are affairs in Utah?"

"Secular affairs are as favorable as we could expect. I don't think on the whole that business is quite as good as it was last year. There have been some failures."

"Are what you call the Gentiles increasing in numbers in Utah?"

"To some extent, but not nearly so much as our people increase."

"Do you anticipate any adverse legislation on the part of the next congress?"

"We have enemies who are active in their opposition, and we hear that

offered, the jury returned a verdict in accordance therewith. The wife of the deceased was an atheist, and the evidence showed that she had died to

315 Houston Street,

LEWIS BROTHERS & CO.,

Boots and Shoes, Fort Worth, Texas.

There is some scheme on foot hostile to our Church. What shape it will take I cannot say; all that they can bring against us is our polygamy, but it is not that which they fear so much as it is our unity. We are a compact and united political force, and this they would like to disintegrate."

POLYGAMY ON THE INCREASE.

"Is polygamy on the decline among Mormons?"

"Not at all. We see nothing immoral or wrong in the practice of polygamy, and it has the sanction of the Church. If a man has more than one wife he must support both and care for and educate his children. Unless I am misinformed there is in Gentle communities a form of polygamy much more objectionable and expensive than that which is practiced among the Mormons. We claim to be the most moral people in the world. We care more for the education of our children than any others. There are only two states in the Union that have more common schools in proportion to the population than Utah."

"What would be the result if the United States would pass a stringent law forbidding polygamy and attempt to enforce it rigorously?"

"No amount of penalty will prevent our practicing our religion as we understand it, according to the dictates of our own consciences."

"I was struck yesterday by your busby Sunday. There seemed to me to be little to distinguish it from the other days of the week. Now with us the Sabbath is kept religiously. No business is done, and nearly every one attends Church."

"Accompanying the missionaries to this city were Mr. George O. Cannon, late delegate to Congress from Utah territory; Mr. John F. Cains, who has succeeded him; Mrs. John Q. Cannon, en route to Switzerland; Mrs. John Heeves, whose husband is the general ticket agent of the Utah railroad; Mrs. Amy Long, who is going to join her husband in India, and Mr. F. B. Richards and wife, who came here on business. Mrs. John Henry Smith, the wife of the president of the British mission, is also with the party, going to join her husband, in Liverpool."

Accompanying the missionaries to

straight across his possessions, than for ninety and nine hundred men to have to travel a crooked road for all time to come.

The day has arrived in Texas when the public roads are of the utmost importance, and the old plan of crooking them to suit the convenience of individuals must be stopped.

The above four paragraphs were cut from the Greenville Banner, and we would give them the proper credit, but they apply with such force to all the roads in Texas that they ought to be original in every county paper in the state.

THE LIVER AND ITS FUNCTIONS.

It has been a well-ascertained fact for the last ten years that the human body is continually subject to the same disease from various causes, and that the liver is the chief seat of the malady.

The following extract, on the removal of the liver, passes through the ordinary channels of the body, and is followed by a short account of the disease as it is manifested in the human system.

With Liver.—When the liver is removed the body becomes pale, and the skin is covered with a fine, watery, yellowish excretion. The eyes are red, and the mucous membranes are pale. The pulse is weak, and the respiration is rapid. The heart beats slowly, and the circulation is impeded. The liver is the chief organ of the body, and its removal is followed by a general debility of all the organs.

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